

Information Security

SNL Biosecurity Team
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Information Security

- What is information security?
 - To restrict access to information that is determined by the institution to be too sensitive for general distribution
- What information is at risk?
 - Information that may be considered too sensitive for general distribution includes, but is not limited to, information related to personnel, financial records, or the security of dangerous pathogens and toxins

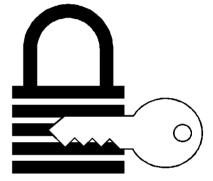






Sensitive Information

- Sensitivity levels
 - Low (open or public information)
 - Moderate (limited access information)
 - High (exclusive or strict access information)



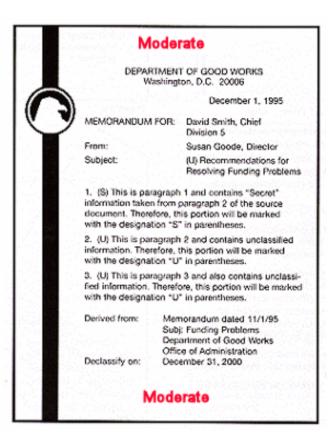
- Some examples of information assets:
 - Personnel information
 - Facility details
 - Physical security information
 - Network security information
 - Specific information on pathogens and toxins
 - Databases
 - Lab records
 - Security procedures





Marking

- Moderately and highly sensitive information should be labeled
 - Sensitivity level designation
 - Top and bottom of each page / cover sheet
- Marking and control methods should be well understood by those working with information

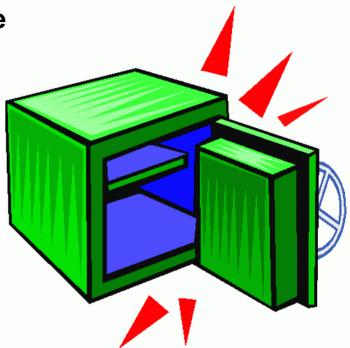






Control

- The control of moderate and high risk information should be the direct responsibility of the individual with the information
- This includes the physical security of the information and places where the information is stored

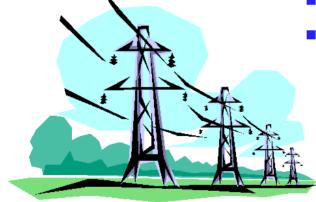






Communication

- Insecure transmission of information can lead to accidental release
- Transmission of moderately or highly sensitive information should only occur via approved methods
 - Mail, email, or fax security is required
 - Limited discussions in open areas
 - Information should only be reproduced when needed and each copy must be controlled as the original





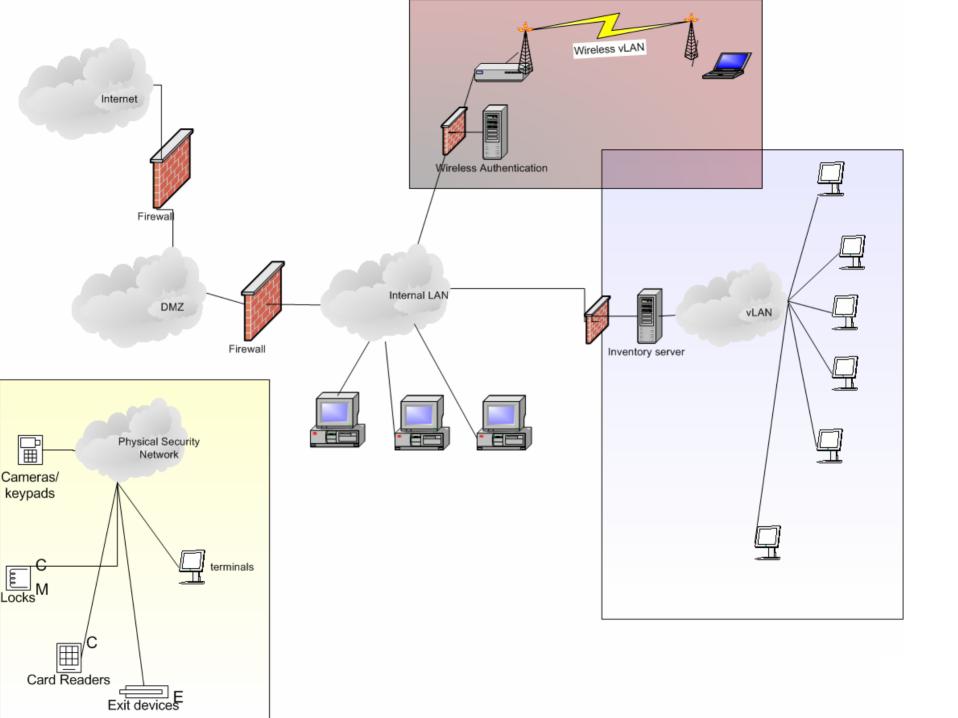
Network Security

- Network Management
 - The network on which all information is transmitted should be protected
 - Infrastructure
 - Servers
 - Remote access
 - Wireless



- Users
 - Each system within the network should maintain a level of security
 - Network layered access
 - Desktop security
 - Wireless







Policies

POLICIES

- Realistic policies
 - Policies should be comprehensive
 - Policies should allow for users to work as needed

- Understanding of policies by all users
 - Having clear policies is critical to users following them
 - The policies should be easy to locate, understand, and follow





Summary

- Information security is critical to biosecurity
- Information at risk may include:
 - Personnel information
 - Physical security information
 - Specific information on pathogens and toxins
- Information security is comprised of understanding:
 - Levels of sensitivity
 - Risks to information
 - Information policies
 - Practice

